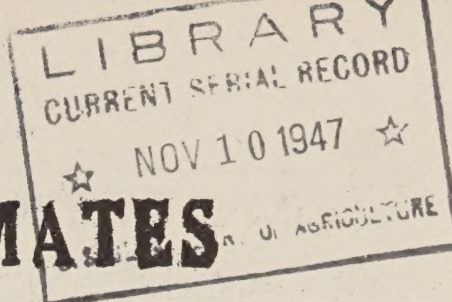


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NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
W. F. CALLANDER, ASSISTANT CHIEF

Cooperating through
THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
Frank Parker, Statistician in Charge

N. C. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
W. KERR SCOTT, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

No. 6

RALEIGH, N. C.

August, 1947

AUGUST 1947, CROP REPORT

GENERAL SITUATION

Although the 1947 season got off to a slow start most crops have overcome the late spring and this year promises to be one of the most productive in years. Small grains have all been harvested, and as later reports come in from farmers forecasts have been increased for most all small grain crops. Wheat turned out exceptionally well, although it looked rather poor in the early spring. Oats suffered more than other crops due to the dry weather during the critical growing period of April and May. Tobacco has probably been delayed more than any other crop this season. It got off to a very poor start in the early spring due to the blue mold and the dry weather during the early planting season. Markets have opened in the border belt but offerings have been very light to date due to the late harvesting of the crop.

Corn is making very good progress and yields promise to be as high or higher than any other year in the state's history. The increased use of hybrid seed, as well as better cultivation and fertilization practices, have added to the yield prospects.

Peanuts and soybeans have made excellent progress so far this season and if weather conditions are favorable from now on until harvest very good crops will be produced. Hay crops and pastures are fair to good although hay was cut to some extent by the dry spring. The apple crop is only fair in the commercial sections - the fruit set was none too heavy and there was considerable drop during the early spring. Peaches have practically all been harvested and the crop did not turn out as well as was anticipated. Prospects for pecans are better than in 1946, but it is most too early to forecast the final outcome of the crop with any degree of accuracy.

Rainfall has been adequate in most all areas in June and July although there are dry spots in some localities. There were areas in the mountains and Central Piedmont where soil moisture was reported as being inadequate. However, in the northwestern section of the state rainfall has been plentiful.

WEATHER EFFECTS

Following a record low average temperature for July with ample rain for most counties, the early August farm situation is generally good for crop yields and livestock condition. The pasture condition is the key to evaluating soil moisture. While this was somewhat lower early in August than a year earlier, it may be remembered that conditions were too wet at that time and while some spots are too dry now, on the average conditions are quite favorable. Rains in the mountain counties appearing early in August, relieved somewhat dry conditions, as has been the case in the southeastern area. Certain coastal sections report wet conditions but not too much so.

As will be seen from the general crop table on page 4, the yield prospects early in August definitely indicated favorable weather and particularly good soil conditions. August temperatures have been too hot for certain days, but with favorable moisture this was not harmful for crops. Very few storms are known, either wind, hail or floods. No draught areas are known. Farmers are generally optimistic about weather conditions at this time, as they affect crops.

Late July and early August is usually a period of heavy rainfall. By September long periods of rainless days occur. Thus nature provides opportunity for harvesting with favorable weather. Much the same is true for spring planting when many days in succession occur without rain.

The harmful effects of excessively dry weather is generally exaggerated in the minds of growers, while too much wet weather is underestimated, as it affects yields. Charts on frequency of rainfall have been shown in this sheet last Spring. Others will appear from time to time.

The haying season is active in August; this is especially true in the mountains. Late August holds a greater promise of haying weather than earlier. September is even better. Reasonably dry weather is good for peanuts and cotton in August and September.

The cultivating season is passed. Harvest for most crops is right ahead. Good weather is the real need.

CASH CROP OUTLOOK

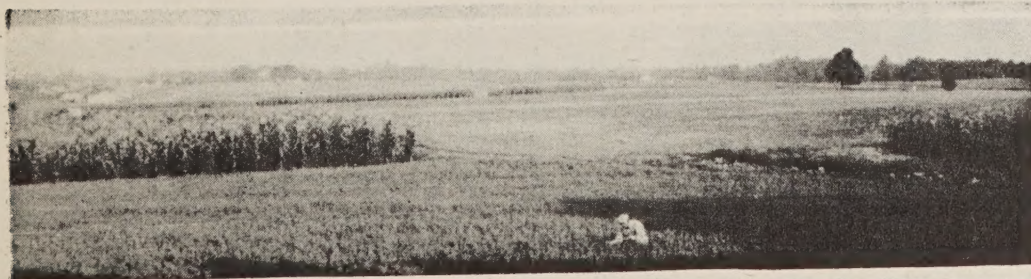
TOBACCO: Greatly improved weather conditions during the month of July brought about rapid plant growth which hastened the maturity of the 1947 tobacco crop and considerably reduced the lateness of the season. In the Border and Middle Belts tobacco farmers were pushed into a period of heavy harvest by August 1. Quality of flue-cured tobacco promises to be fair to good. Prospective yields will be considerably better than anticipated in early July, although it is doubtful if they will come up to the record yields of 1946. Current production estimates for all tobacco grown in North Carolina are for a total crop of 895,595,900 pounds or 3.43 percent less than in 1946 - at an estimated average yield of 1,091 pounds per acre this year.

COTTON: The month of July brought with it weather conditions considerably improved over those of the spring months. These have resulted in good growth of cotton. Boll weevil infestation is reported in almost every cotton producing section. Production of cotton in North Carolina is forecast at 460,000 bales at a prospective yield of 357 pounds of lint cotton per acre. This is an increase of 5 percent over the 1946 crop; however, the estimated per acre yield is 13 percent less than in 1946. The increase in the total production forecast reflects a greater acreage planted to cotton this year.

PEANUTS: The current outlook for North Carolina's commercial peanut crop is exceptionally good. Of course the outcome of the crop is dependent upon future weather developments. Reports from growers, as of August 1, point to an estimated yield of 1,200 pounds per acre - 30 percent above the yield of last year. Production is forecast at 350,400,000 pounds, which is 28 percent above that of last year. Since the estimated acreage for this year is slightly less than in 1946 the increased production forecast reflects the high yields anticipated at the current time.

PEACHES: Harvesting of peaches in the Sandhills area of North Carolina was in full swing by August 1. Yields from early varieties were not as high as anticipated.

AUGUST SCENE AT IRELELL TEST FARM



Superintendent J.S. Hendricks in alfalfa. Hybrid corn in background. This is one of the prettiest farms open to public inspection. It offers demonstrations worth following

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1946 MILK PRODUCTION

North Carolina's 1946 ice cream manufactures, at 16,364,000 gallons, were 70 percent more than 1945 and almost four times the 1940 output. Sherberts have declined greatly since 1945, due to availability of sugar, favoring a shift to ice cream.

Farm milk production, at 1,491,000 pounds for 1946, showed a steady decline since 1944 but was equal to 1943, although production per cow was increased in both milk and butterfat. The cows milked last year were 361,000 - the lowest number since 1942 and about the same as for the 1933 to 1939 period.

The milk consumption on farms last year was 876,000,000 pounds - one of the lowest years since prior to 1932. The milk sold was 615,000,000 pounds, which was second highest to 1945, which, in turn, showed a steady increase for all previous years.

The August 1st dairy farm conditions are favorable. Pastures are excellent. The average number of cows milked was 3 of the 4 on farms reporting.

JULY GRAIN STOCKS

Stocks of grain brought over from last year in North Carolina show 424,000 bushels or about 23 percent less than a year ago. The farm stocks were 82 percent in interior mills 4.2 percent and warehouses or elevators 13 percent.

Corn stocks totaled 14,364,000 bushels or 25 percent of last year's production. Practically all of this was on the farms where produced. This was much the same as 12 months earlier. The 1,083,000 bushels carry-over of oats on July 1 was 12 percent of the crop produced. This was 80 percent more than reported a year ago. All but 5 percent remained on farms. This was more bushels but less percent than a year ago.

Grain stocks are reported four times a year by farmers and millers separately. This information enables all interested to see the rate of disappearance or usage, and thus to better judge the advisability of expanding or contracting acreages as well as for approximating price trends. Size of crop productions definitely affects prices of competing crops as well as any particular one.

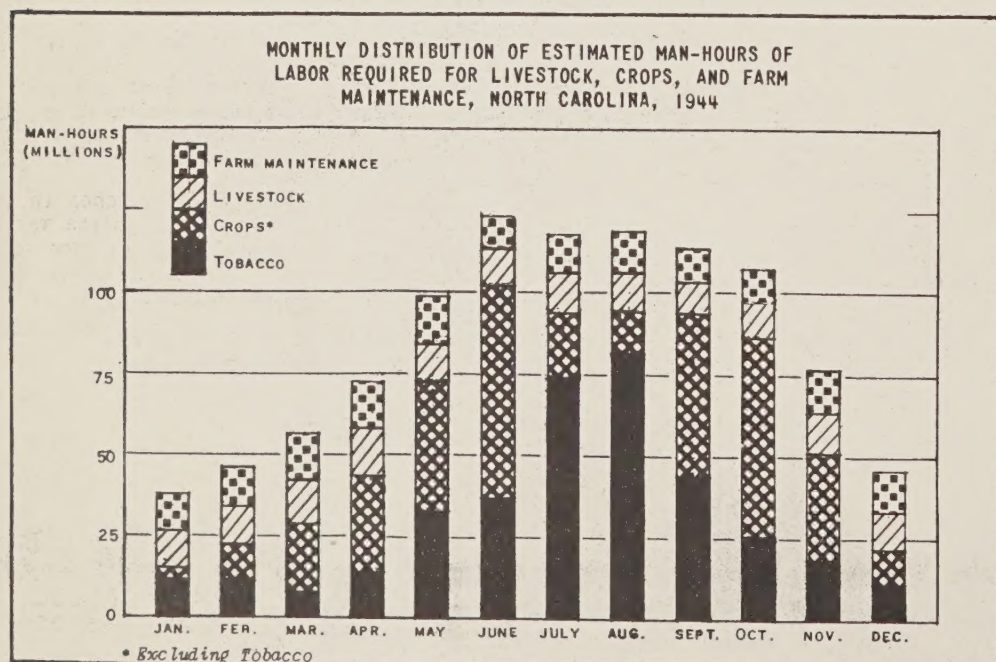
FARM LABOR - TOBACCO RELATIONSHIP -

Tobacco spells labor - the whole family - Little Johnny to grandma. North Carolina's tobacco crop is almost twice that of Kentucky and 43 percent of the nation's tobacco acreage. Priming, stringing and flue curing all mean labor - plenty, speedy and costly. Other crops must be secondary. Because of the high hand labor requirements per acre, tobacco takes more than half of the total crop hours, even though it has only 11 percent of the cropped acreage and is exceeded by corn and hay.

All crops require three-fourths of all farm work and farm maintenance represents more than livestock. Of course care of work stock, cows and chickens is the big livestock labor item. Requirements for all farm work decreased slightly from

1939 to 1944 - those for crops were 5 percent lower but those for livestock were almost a fifth higher. Numbers or production of each kind of livestock was higher as was the labor required.

Of the major crop requirements those for wheat and cotton increased because of greater yields on additional acres, but labor for corn and tobacco went down, due to sharply decreased acreages despite a higher yield. Although the open climate makes some winter work possible, the real rush of crop work starts in the spring and the peak is reached in June when cultivation of row crops and harvesting of small grains and hay is in full swing. Work on tobacco, grain, hay and cotton keeps the demand high from June through October after which it drops rapidly.



COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS

SNAP BEANS - LATE SUMMER

Production of late summer snap beans is now indicated at 840,000 bushels. This is 19 percent above the 704,000 bushels produced in 1946 and 77 percent more than the 1936-45 average. Acreage planted to the crop this year is estimated at 7,000 acres, compared with 6,400 acres last year. Yields for 1947 are estimated at 120 bushels per acre, compared with 110 bushels per acre in 1946.

CABBAGE - LATE SUMMER

Acreage planted to late summer cabbage is estimated to be 2,900 acres, or 15 percent less than the 3,400 acres in 1946 and 36 percent below the 1936-45 average. Production is currently estimated at 21,800 tons at a yield of 7.5 tons per acre.

WATERMELONS

Watermelon acreage for 1947 is estimated at 11,000 acres, which represents no change from the acreage for 1946. Production is now indicated at 2,475,000 melons. This is slightly above the 2,420,000 melons produced last year.

CROP	ACREAGE		YIELD		PRODUCTION	
	1946	1947*	1946	1947*	1946	1947*
SNAP BEANS	6,400	7,000	110	120	704	840
			- ACRES -	- BUSHELS -	THOUS. BU.	
CABBAGE	3,400	2,900	7.0	7.5	23.8	21.8
WATER-MELONS	11,000	11,000	220	225	2,420	2,475
			- TONS -	- TONS -	THOUS. TONS.	
			- MELONS -	- MELONS -	THOUS. MEL.	

* Indicated August 1, 1947

TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA'S HYBRID CORN

Hybrid Corn is slowly but surely increasing. Farmers planted at least 8 percent or 177,000 acres in Hybrid varieties of corn this year. This means 45 percent increase. The record corn yield reflects this influence.

Though greatly behind the corn belt states where almost all seed are hybrids, we have only recently developed varieties that suit our climate and soils. About 1942 began to show the hybrid influence in this state. Since then the yield per acre has increased rapidly, due in no small part to hybrid seeds.

The state farm census and State College leaders indicate more hybrid corn than 8 percent of the total corn acreage. Georgia, South and North Carolina show the lowest percentage of hybrid acreage. Even Virginia shows 67 percent, and more northward.

CORN ACREAGE PLANTED WITH HYBRID SEED 1946-47

STATE	1946		1947	
	PERCENT-AGE PLANTED WITH HYBRID SEED	INDICATED HYBRID CORN ACRE-AGE	ALL CORN ACRE-AGE	PERCENT-AGE WITH HYBRID SEED
	%	THOUS.	THOUS.	%
DEL.	67.0	97	142	75.0
MD.	75.0	344	449	90.0
VA.	55.0	619	1,136	67.0
W. VA.	53.0	161	303	57.0
N. C.	5.5	122	2,215	8.0
S. C.	2.5	36	1,437	5.0
GA.	2.5	83	3,346	2.5
FLA.	7.5	53	703	9.0
U. S.	68.7	61,824	86,424	71.4

COMPARISON OF UNITED STATES PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES*

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES		ACTUAL PRICE AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	JULY 15 1947	JUNE 15 1947	JULY 15 1947	JUNE 15 1947	JULY 15 1947	JUNE 15 1947
	- DOLLARS -		- DOLLARS -		- PERCENT -	
COTTON, PER LB.....	0.3588	0.3407	0.2864	-	125	119
WHEAT, PER BU.....	2.14	2.18	2.04	2.04	105	107
CORN, PER BU.....	2.01	1.85	1.48	1.48	136	125
OATS, PER BU.....	0.922	0.915	0.922	0.922	100	99
BARLEY, PER BU.....	1.57	1.50	1.43	1.43	110	105
RYE, PER BU.....	2.36	2.40	1.66	1.66	142	-
BEEF CATTLE, PER CWT.....	19.80	19.50	12.50	12.50	158	156
HOGS, PER CWT.....	23.60	23.30	16.80	16.80	140	139
LAMBS, PER CWT.....	21.10	21.10	13.60	13.60	155	155
CHICKENS, PER LB.....	0.281	0.275	0.263	0.263	107	105
EGGS, PER DOZ.....	0.457	0.415	0.467	0.447	98	93
MILK (WHOLESALE), PER CWT.**	3.75	3.64	3.44	3.29	109	111

* Parity price means a price for the farmer's product which will give it an exchange value for things the farmer needs to buy equal to that in a specified base period (usually 1909-14)

**Preliminary.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
JULY 15, 1947 WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA		U.S.
		JULY 15 1947	JUNE 15 1947	
CORN.....	BU.	2.10	1.90	2.01
WHEAT.....	BU.	2.12	2.32	2.14
OATS.....	BU.	.95	.96	.92
BARLEY.....	BU.	1.50	1.43	1.57
RYE.....	BU.	2.30	2.25	2.36
COTTON.....	LB.	.359	.345	.358
COTTONSEED.....	TON	72.00	72.00	79.00
HOGS.....	CWT.	21.50	21.30	23.60
BEEF CATTLE.....	CWT.	15.20	16.20	19.80
VEAL CALVES.....	CWT.	18.50	19.00	20.80
SHEEP.....	CWT.	7.50	8.50	8.56
LAMBS.....	CWT.	19.40	18.80	21.10
CHICKENS.....	LB.	.300	.292	.281
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.494	.442	.457
MILK:				
WHOLESALE.....	CWT.	*4.65	4.70	*3.75
RETAIL.....	QT.	.17	.18	.17
BUTTER.....	LB.	.54	.53	.60
BUTTERFAT.....	LB.	.56	.55	.68
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.100	.104	.095
SOYBEANS.....	BU.	3.20	3.10	3.09
COMPEAS.....	BU.	5.35	5.35	5.14
HAY, ALL LOOSE.....	TON	22.80	23.40	15.10
HAY, ALL BALED.....	TON	29.80	31.00	-
WOOL.....	LB.	.410	.400	.392
POTATOES.....	BU.	1.65	1.40	1.69
S. POTATOES.....	BU.	2.45	2.45	2.51
APPLES, COMM'L.....	BU.	2.65	3.40	2.95
LESPEDeza SEED.....	CWT.	10.70	10.40	8.61

* Preliminary

FEED PRICES HIGHER

North Carolina farmers were paying higher average prices for feeds, with the exception of bran and cottonseed meal, on July 15 than on June 15. Prices of bran and cottonseed meal remained constant while other feed prices ranged from 5 cents to 30 cents higher. As shown in the table below, no feed prices are below last month's level. Tankage at \$6.00 per hundred pounds showed the greatest increase over last month's price. Mixed dairy feeds of 16, 18, and 20 percent protein were up 5 cents per hundred pounds from last month.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS JULY 15,
1947 WITH COMPARISON

COMMODITY PER HUNDRED WEIGHT	N. CAROLINA		U. S.	
	JULY 15 1947	JUNE 15 1947	JULY 15 1947	JUNE 15 1947
BRAN.....	3.90	3.90	3.47	3.56
MIDDINGS.....	4.05	4.00	3.89	3.74
CORN MEAL.....	5.60	5.40	4.67	4.33
COTTONSEED MEAL.....	3.90	3.90	4.43	4.28
MIXED DAIRY FEED:				
16% PROTEIN.....	3.90	3.85	3.91	3.86
18% PROTEIN.....	4.25	4.20	4.14	4.07
20% PROTEIN.....	4.35	4.30	4.25	4.15
LAYING MASH.....	5.25	5.10	4.87	4.71
SCRATCH FEED.....	5.10	5.00	4.79	4.61
TANKAGE.....	6.00	5.70	5.85	5.71

UNITED STATES PRICES

Higher prices received by farmers for most products more than offset sharply lower prices received for fruits and truck crops during the month ending July 15. As a result, the index of prices received by farmers rose 2 percent from 271 to 276.

Meanwhile, parity prices remained at the June peak, as the index of prices paid including interest and taxes stayed at the revised June level of 231. Continued increase in prices paid for feed and food offset minor declines in prices of building materials and household supplies. The parity ratio rose from 117 to 119.

A 16 cent per bushel price increase from mid-June boosted the price received for corn to an all time high of \$2.01 per bushel nationally, 5 cents above the previous high reached in July 1946.

At 35.88 cents per pound in mid-July, cotton lint was 5.05 cents above a year ago and 1.81 cents above mid-June, but 1.81 cents below the high level reached October 15, 1946. Compared with June, the index for poultry products and eggs rose from 205 to 220. Truck crop prices turned downward a little more than seasonally during the month. Prices received for all fruit on July 15 averaged 215 percent of their 1909-14 level, 13 points below June 15 and 34 points less than a year ago.

At 231 percent of its 1910-14 average the mid-July index of prices paid, interest, and taxes was 16 percent higher than in July a year ago. Prices of farm production goods, even with higher feed prices, rose only 1 point above mid-June to 234 percent. The index of prices paid by farmers for all production goods including building materials, farm machinery, and other equipment and supplies as well as feed, now averages nearly a sixth higher than a year ago.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS
NORTH CAROLINA PRICES RECEIVED (AUG. 1909-JULY 1914 = 100 PERCENT)

COMMODITY	JULY 15 1947	JUNE 15 1947	JULY 15 1946	JULY 15 1945	JULY 15 1944
	1947	1947	1946	1945	1944
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	267	261	242	186	181
GRAINS.....	209	209	209	156	162
COTTON & COTTON-SEED.....	286	276	254	176	174
MEAT ANIMALS.....	328	338	289	221	203
DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	214	211	209	172	169
MISCELLANEOUS.....	235	239	217	210	207
RATIO PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID*	116	113	122	108	106
U.S. INDEX NUMBERS					
PRICES RECEIVED..	276	271	244	206	192
PRICES PAID..	231	231	199	173	170
RATIO OF RECEIVED TO PAID.....	119	117	123	119	113

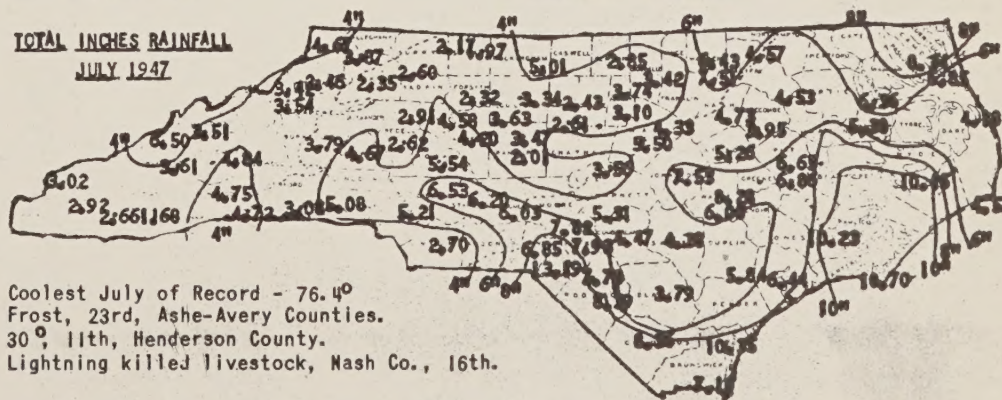
* Ratio of prices received to prices paid in United States.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

The July 15, 1947 index of prices received by North Carolina farmers for all farm products was 267 percent of the 1910-14 average. This represents an increase of 6 percent above last month and 25 percent above a year ago. Compared with a month ago, the index for cotton and cottonseed, poultry and dairy products was up 10, 21, and 3 points respectively. Meat animals and miscellaneous products were down 10 and 4 points respectively, while grains remained at last month's level. The table above gives the North Carolina index for June 15, 1947 and comparisons.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1947

July 1947 was one of the coolest months of July for which we have records in North Carolina. It was the coolest July of record at Wilmington on the coast, the 4th coolest of record at Raleigh in the central part of the State and at Hendersonville in the mountains, and the coolest in the latter places since 1918. Near-record low temperatures were recorded on the 23rd, 24th and 25th, with light frosts reported from the higher mountain valleys on the 23rd. Rainfall for the month varied from less than 2 inches in some mountain localities to nearly 14 inches at Laurinburg. It will be recalled that Laurinburg had the distinction of having the least rainfall in the State in June. Generally, rainfall was heavy in the Lumber River Valley and in the tide-water sections of the eastern North Carolina rivers, moderate to heavy over the coastal plain and the eastern Piedmont, and light moderate over the western piedmont and mountain sections.

TOTAL INCHES RAINFALL
JULY 1947

Coollest July of Record - 76.4°
Frost, 23rd, Ashe-Avery Counties.
30° 11th, Henderson County.
Lightning killed livestock, Nash Co., 16th.

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES

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AUGUST 1947

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES

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SPECIAL CROPS

The good PASTURE condition is the best index to soil moisture conditions. The July rainfall indicates the favored areas, which however are not as good as a year ago.

FEED crops were also good early in August. For more specific information the table below should be studied. These include small grains, corn, hays, soybeans, peanuts, cowpeas, lespedeza and pasture. Corn is the main feed crop and it is extra good.

COTTON LOOKS GOOD

The August 1st 357 pounds per acre cotton lint yield is nine pounds better than the average. Boll weevil infestation is heavy but plant growth is excellent in North Carolina. The Cotton Belt shows 271 pounds yield which is much better than either last year or the ten year average.

The 540 pounds of fertilizers used in North Carolina is slightly more than last year and appreciably more than the usual per acre. North and South Carolina, as well as Virginia, lead in per acre fertilizer usage. While our acreage is considerably up from last year, it is much below the usual year.

COTTON FACTS AS OF AUGUST 1947

COTTON STATES	1947 ACRES	AUG. 1 CONDI- TION	YIELD PER ACRE	BALES FORE- CAST
	THOUS.	%	LB.	THOUS.
MISSOURI.....	434	72	415	375
VIRGINIA.....	21	85	411	18
N. CAROLINA....	618	79	357	460
S. CAROLINA....	1,044	70	285	620
GEORGIA.....	1,271	70	217	575
FLORIDA.....	25	78	192	10
TENNESSEE.....	659	74	401	550
ALABAMA.....	1,567	72	282	920
MISSISSIPPI....	2,374	76	324	1,600
ARKANSAS.....	2,033	78	387	1,640
LOUISIANA.....	860	74	293	525
OKLAHOMA.....	1,011	72	142	300
TEXAS.....	8,156	83	188	3,200
NEW MEXICO....	150	87	480	150
ARIZONA.....	218	91	462	210
CALIFORNIA.....	533	93	612	680
ALL OTHER.....	15	67	340	11
UNITED STATES..	20,989	78	270.8	11,344

HAYS include several crops, like clovers, alfalfa, soybeans, cowpeas, lespedeza, peanuts, grains cut green, meadows, volunteer grasses, and often grass and weeds following small grains. Thus far these are generally good. August is an important hay harvest month.

SMALL GRAINS are generally good with wheat threshing out record yields. Oats are poorest of grains. CASH crops including tobacco, cotton, potatoes, peanuts, fruits and lespedeza looked good early in August with variable yield prospects. See table below.

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES, ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS
1946 AND INDICATED 1947

CROP	ACREAGE		YIELD		PRODUCTION	
	HARVESTED 1946	INDICATED 1947	1946	INDICATED 1947	REVISED 1946	INDICATED 1947
	- THOUSAND -				- THOUSAND -	
CORN, ALL.....BU.	2,182	2,182	27.0	27.0	58,914	58,914
WHEAT, ALL.....BU.	371	497	17.0	17.5	6,307	8,698
OATS.....BU.	390	417	33.0	29.5	12,870	12,302
BARLEY.....BU.	30	30	27.5	28.0	825	840
RYE.....BU.	22	23	12.5	13.0	275	290
IRISH POTATOES, ALL# BU.	80	73	151.0	118.0	12,080	8,614
SWEET POTATOES.....BU.	64	70	120.0	115.0	7,680	8,050
TOBACCO, ALL.....LBS.	811.8	821	1,142.0	1,091.0	927,425	895,595
TYPE 11.....LBS.	311	317	1,120.0	1,050.0	348,320	332,850
TYPE 12.....LBS.	395	399	1,150.0	1,130.0	454,250	450,870
TYPE 13.....LBS.	96	95	1,150.0	1,025.0	110,400	97,375
TYPE 31.....LBS.	9.8	10	1,475.0	1,450.0	14,455	14,500
SOYBEANS, ALONE.....BU.	342	363	*80.0	*88.0	-	-
COWPEAS, ALONE.....BU.	62	56	*79.0	*81.0	-	-
PEANUTS, PICKED AND THRESHED.....LBS.	295	292	925.0	1,200.0	272,875	350,400
HAY, ALL.....TONS	1,233	1,221	1.02	1.0	1,256	1,221
ALFALFA.....TONS	14	18	2.30	2.15	32	39
CLOVER-TIMOTHY.....TONS	89	85	1.25	1.05	111	89
LESPEDeza.....TONS	488	-	1.15	1.10	561	526
PASTURE.....	-	-	*88	*80	-	-
APPLES, COMMERCIAL.....BU.	-	-	-	-	1,248	912
PEACHES.....BU.	-	-	-	-	3,160	3,025
PEARS.....BU.	-	-	-	-	299	311
GRAPES.....TONS	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.6
PECANS, ALL.....LBS.	-	-	-	-	1,344	2,338

- UNITED STATES -

CORN, ALL.....BU.	88,718	84,331	37.1	31.5	3,287,927	2,659,949
WHEAT, ALL.....BU.	67,201	73,907	17.2	19.3	1,155,715	1,427,747
OATS.....BU.	43,648	38,853	34.6	31.5	1,509,867	1,223,624
BARLEY.....BU.	10,477	11,082	25.1	26.2	263,350	289,845
RYE.....BU.	1,598	1,953	11.7	13.0	18,685	25,405
IRISH POTATOES, ALL# BU.	2,580	2,190	184.5	165.2	475,969	361,793
SWEET POTATOES.....BU.	679	646	98.3	93.2	66,807	60,238
TOBACCO, ALL.....LBS.	1,960	1,914	1,180.0	1,111.0	2,312,080	2,126,477
TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED LBS.	1,189	1,205	1,137.0	1,075.0	1,352,024	1,295,865
SOYBEANS, ALONE.....BU.	11,494	12,748	*90.0	*81.0	-	-
COWPEAS, ALONE.....BU.	1,216	1,122	*76.0	*77.0	-	-
PEANUTS, PICKED AND THRESHED.....LBS.	3,136	3,104	649.0	688.0	2,036,430	2,136,895
HAY, ALL.....TONS	74,352	74,331	1.36	1.39	100,860	103,232
ALFALFA.....TONS	14,440	14,624	2.20	2.31	31,817	33,710
CLOVER-TIMOTHY.....TONS	24,276	24,013	1.41	1.38	34,330	33,149
LESPEDeza.....TONS	6,380	6,342	1.13	1.10	7,182	6,990
PASTURE.....	-	-	*78.0	*86.0	-	-
APPLES, COMMERCIAL.....BU.	-	-	-	-	119,410	113,589
PEACHES.....BU.	-	-	-	-	86,643	86,783
PEARS.....BU.	-	-	-	-	34,447	34,208
GRAPES.....TONS	-	-	-	-	3,120	3,167
PECANS (12 STATES) LBS.	-	-	-	-	76,706	106,320

* Condition - percent of normal.

Includes Government Purchases from unharvested acres.